

REDUCTION

In the prices of

OILCLOTHS,

45 and 40 cent Oilcloth reduced to 35 cents.

The Very Best Quality Oilcloth Mats reduced from \$2, 2.25 to 1.60 a yard.

4 Square Yards:

The Best Quality.

S.G.AUSTIN & Co

—Sam Watson is in town.

—Jacob Wagner, of Ashton, is in town to-day.

—A cold wave is reported on its way from the north

—Mrs. Jed Shaw, of Springfield, is visiting friends here.

—Lloyd Hawley and Will Barge are in Franklin Grove to-day on business.

—Mrs. Peter Reilly, of Dement Town, is enjoying a visit from Elgin friends.

—Colonel Lawler, of Rockford, has concluded not to become a candidate for secretary of State.

—This is election day in a dozen or so States, but we are unable to give any results at the hour of going to press.

—Lanard Andrus, A. C. Bardwell and company start out to-day for a few days at the Island Cottage above Grand Detour.

—There is to be a sale Tuesday, the fifteenth instant, by Belle F. Martin at the residence of the late Jacob Martin, Palmyra.

—The Monitor Hook and Ladder company will have a grand dance Thanksgiving night, the 24th instant. A pleasant time is anticipated and all are invited.

—By special notice given by the pastor, Rev. F. A. Sheets, it will be noticed that a change has been made in the hour of evening service in the M. E. church of this city.

—A number of leading citizens of Ashton and vicinity propose to form a Republican club; and the Sentinel of that place gives a list of the names who are ready for the good work.

—Wm. Tracy, of Pennsylvania, is quite ill at the residence of his brother, the Rev. Father Tracy, in this city. As we go to press we learn that Mr. Tracy is not expected to live many hours.

—We omitted to mention in the marriage notice yesterday that Orra F. Havill, the bridegroom of Miss Bridegroom (Brautigam), is head clerk in the mailing department of the Chicago post office.

—A license for the marriage of George Mason and Miss Grace Remington was issued by the county clerk at Chicago early yesterday morning. Thus ends chapter the first of this romance in real life. May the children be happy in the wish of all.

—The Chicago Herald has an extensive and complimentary notice of an opera which was written recently by Miss Abbie D. Norris, formerly of this city. "Prince Salome" is the title of the play and one of the characters is decidedly humorous and full of possibilities in the hands of a clever comedian.

—A terrible accident is reported from Amboy which resulted in the death of a little child of about three years; its mother, Mrs. James Vandevanter, of Shabbona, was standing near and saw her babe crushed to death under the cars. Conductor Wood, of the C. B. & Q., in assisting the lady into the car had placed the child upon the platform and as he turned to assist the mother, the car was started (backing up, we believe,) and the baby was thrown upon the track and a car wheel passed over its head. The mother was almost distracted over the terrible accident. The conductor had grasped the child in an effort to rescue it, but the wheel caught some portion of its dress and he was too late.

—The Inlet Drainage jury closed its labors on Saturday and the individual members departed for their homes. They have performed a most difficult task in a very efficient manner. To foreman, Wm. McMahon, and the clerk, James C. Howlett, the jury passed a very complimentary vote of thanks at the time of adjourning.

—A dispatch from Freeport to the Chicago Times says that Wilson Brothers, through their attorney, S. H. Bethea, of Dixon, have instituted suit against Oser F. Potter, editor and proprietor of The Freeport Bulletin. The plaintiffs, William and Patrick Wilson, allege they have been damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars and begin action for that amount. The Wilsons were formerly in the saloon business in Dixon.

We are sorry to record a serious loss which occurred to Mr. Hiram Bates yesterday. As he was returning from Mr. Munger's sale he stopped at the farm of Mr. Benedict, and hitching his horses, as he supposed, in a safe place, went to an other part of the farm. Upon his return it was found that the team had been hitched over an old cistern, and the top had given way. He found both horses head down in the water and both drowned.—Amboy Journal.

—Our shoe factory continues to be the enemy of our neighboring cities. The Rochelle Register cutely remarks: "The people is a number of 'Bergs' that failed to get the Henderson shoe factory seem to take a peculiar delight in saying that Dixon is already weary of the great factory. It is reported to be more of a burden than benefit but we guess not. Even if it does employ Italians it ought to bring in a little money. Even macaroni costs something and Dixon may yet become the great macaroni metropolis."

—In speaking of the illness of Judge Eustace the Sterling Gazette closes with these words: "His persistence in discharging his official duties after the pains of disease had come upon him, probably hastened this last mortal attack, but his extraordinary nerve has so braced him since that he has been able to resist every assault of the great common enemy. Alas! though each victory but leaves him weaker. His has been a life of long public service, and no man can truthfully charge injustice, unfairness or prejudice against him.

—The Paw Paw Times says that "so much hay is being shipped to Chicago, that prices for coarse prairie hay, hardly pay the cost of pressing and transportation. Hay will not be as scarce or high priced as many believed." The same paper gives this further assurance that the drought did not cause as much damage as reports some weeks since indicated. The farmers in that section have been blessed with a good corn crop. "The yield is so large that many of them have been compelled to buy lumber to make necessary crib room."

—The people of Lena, this State, are not, we fear, a literary lot. At all events the Star, the chief luminary of that place, has serious complaint against "W. H. Deshon, of Dixon," for placing some sort of a literary scheme in that village at a cost to the subscribers of only two dollars each. Some people are very hard to please. We presume that the young man gave the Lenites what is known as a circulating library; by which they could, for two dollars each secure reading "free gratis for nothing" during all the coming year. Still the people are not happy. If the young man had started a lager beer saloon, where each chap could drop in and fill himself up with free lunches and slops all would be well.

—The Rochelle Herald make light of its neighboring town of Oregon as a summer resort and talks about it in this way: "Wagoner, what all's the 'Inimitable' boom? We hear of family after family leaving the capitol city for Chicago and California. News comes to us to-day that the entire Mix family are about to pull up stakes and leave for California. Can it be that the late decision of the Supreme Court in relation to your bond case, has anything to do with it? We notice the Independent has pulled down the Inimitable summer and winter boom which has so long pictured out the beauties of the city once visited by the sweet songster of the Ganymedes, and the voice of a Wagoner is now silent and still. Why is this thus?

—The following, regarding a morning train west, from the Sterling Gazette is a very happy suggestion. It would, if carried out, be a great accommodation to the traveling public here and all along the line: "The difficulty of getting to Morrison and Fulton in the morning has been

felt by our people for years. Now the Northwestern has made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of our people and a little accommodation here would do the road no harm. Of course our people could scarcely ask that a regular train be put on, but it would not be asking too much and our people would be abundantly satisfied if the road would attach a passenger coach to a freight that comes along about seven in the morning and let it return with the freight that gets here at eight in the evening. This coach could be taken somewhere about Rochelle in the morning and left at that point in the evening. There is plenty of travel to warrant this very small additional outlay, and we do wish the Northwestern would open its heart to this act of accommodation."

Marriage Licenses.

Wm. Burke and Lowella Robbins; Lawrence Garland and Mary Enright; Orland F. Martin and Elva Alsip; Chas. W. Bishop and Martha Traversers; George Kehky and Anna B. Faulhaber; Wm. C. Dickinson and Carrie McVey; Philip Kramer and Katie Rommisch; Chas. H. Eastman and Nellie L. Bierce; Wm. C. Cole and Fannie E. Willard; Frank B. Welton and Martha E. Overdorf.

From Sublette.

Frank Fee's hay stack was burned last Saturday. It is supposed that the fire came from a spark from an engine.

Three of our farmers are having parties bore for water, but thus far none of them have succeeded to their satisfaction. By the time the Inlet swamp is drained and farmers get through tilling, many more will have to bore for water.

Elmer Purdy has gone to Chicago to spend a few days.

Several old friends called upon Mrs. Kearns one day last week and left with her substantial tokens of regard, which will be useful to her fatherless children. J. B. B.

CONDENSED NEWS.

It is announced that the epidemic of cholera in Italy has come to an end.

Thirty students of the state university at Madison, Wis., are under arrest for hazing the son of a professor.

James Mack, a lumber dealer of Cincinnati, has failed. His assets and liabilities are both estimated at \$100,000.

The burning of an apartment house and three adjoining residences at Minneapolis, Monday, caused a loss of over \$100,000.

Eighteen young officers of the Russian army have been sentenced to exile in Siberia on a charge of conspiring against the government.

It is believed in base ball circles at Boston that the League club of that city has secured the services of both Clarkson and Pfeffer for next season.

Frank Fuller, who shot and killed the late Archbishop Segers, in Alaska, has been committed to jail at Sitka, to await trial for murder on Nov. 14.

John Jambor, who was convicted of attempting to kill ex-Mayor Secor, of Racine, Wis., has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The union book and job printers at Louisville went on a strike Monday. The dispute between them and their employers concerns wages alone, and the nine-hour question cuts no figure in the fight.

George Ward, a desperate Chicago criminal, escaped from the jail at Huntington, Pa., Sunday night by boring a hole through the wall and letting himself down by a rope made from bed-clothes.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the trainwrecking case on the Rock Island road near Morris is a mere recital of the facts already known to the public. Every effort was made to discover the men who caused the disaster, but all to no purpose.

The amount of wheat in sight in this country at the present time is officially reported at 35,144,758 bushels, of corn at 7,516,023 bushels, and of oats 6,523,437 bushels. A year ago the stock of wheat was 55,043,195 bushels, of corn 11,013,212 bushels, and of oats 5,554,495 bushels.

SOME SNAKE STORIES.

An Omaha farmer has lost six calves by rattlesnake bites.

Sixteen year-old William Steffers, of Highland, Minn., was bitten in the hand by a rattlesnake the other day, and, in spite of the whisky that he drank and all other remedies that could be obtained, he died in great agony within twelve hours.

David McGranahan, of Yellowstone, Wis., while making a fence, was bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake. He had a hatchet in his hand at the time, and with one blow he amputated his finger and then cut up the snake, which was a large one with eleven rattles.

A half grown chicken in Richmond, Mo., got into an altercation with a grass snake eighteen inches long. The chicken pecked away at the snake furiously for a few moments, and then, gathering the head of his snakeship in his mouth, essayed to swallow him whole. But the snake obstinately refused to go down. Finding he could not swallow the snake, which had tightly curled its tail around his bill, the chicken disgorged it, and pecking at it a few more times, he made a second and successful effort.

NOTICE.

The Sunday evening services at the Methodist church will begin at seven o'clock. Please remember the change from seven thirty to seven. 1196 93811

We learn from good authority that our old friend, Julius Meyer, will be a candidate for the office of collector at next spring's election. We wish him the best success. 119512 93811

Money to loan on real-estate security. 1194w1 S. H. BETHEA.

SPECIAL CLOAK SALE.

Manufacturer's agent will be at Smith & Ballou's Thursday, November 10th, with a full line of samples. Orders taken for LARGE or SMALL garments. Come and see them. 1194t3

The Dixon Business College of this city is the largest and most successful one in the State. A complete Business course costs only nine dollars, for two months and a half. The winter term opens Nov. 8th. Free catalogues can be secured by addressing a postal card to J. B. Dille, Dixon, Ill. 1194t3

Special Cloak sale November 10th, at Smith & Ballou's. 1194t3

Brubaker & Carpenter can show the largest assortment of ladies, misses and children's cloaks in Dixon and prices the very lowest. Call and see them. 1194w1

Come and see the Cloaks at our special sale Novem. 10th at Smith & Ballou's. 1194t3

CAN'T SLEEP nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Constipation, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c. 60c. TILLSON & HAYDEN. 98071n1

To close our business we offer our entire stock of Dry Goods and notions for cash at cost. SMITH & BALLOU. 1194w1

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be in Dixon every day excepting WEDNESDAYS. After October 29th his appointments at Franklin Grove will be on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays. 1184 936w4

Go to Smith & Ballou's and get your Dry Goods at cost. Sixty days only. 1194w1

COAL. The celebrated "Barclay" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's 1194t1

Cloaks, Dress Goods, Underwear and Notions at cost at SMITH & BALLOU'S. 1194w1

BUGGIES AND HARNESS The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S. 1014t1

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

For good Note Heads, Bill Heads and Letter Heads, call at this office and see samples.

PAPERING AND PAINTING. Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000t1

Ball and Wedding Invitations neatly executed at this office.

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden. n1

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

Persons wishing Envelopes, Note or Letter Paper printed, can now obtain the same at this office as cheap as they can buy the bare stock at any stationery store. Call and be convinced.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE to rent; South side, six rooms. Apply at J. W. STEPHENS' dental rooms. 1194

HOUSE—Small house on North side. Enquire of S. H. Bethea. 1194w1

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN. 108t1

THE

Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FLOUR

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

OR : MONEY . REFUNDED.

LAMPS!

—THE—
LOWEST PRICES

On everything in the Lamp Line consisting of

NIGHT LAMPS,
HAND LAMPS,
STAND LAMPS,
BRACKET LAMPS,
HANGING LAMPS,
LANTERNS, ETC

AND THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER :-: LAMP!

The Finest Lamp Made for a Steady, Clear and Intense Light. Call, get prices, and you will be convinced.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON LAMP GOODS

D. S. HORTON,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

OPERA HOUSE

—THIS WEEK—

EDWIN STUART

—AND—

LILAH STUART,

To-Night

"Little Duchess"

With a strong Company in an entirely new repertoire. **ONE WEEK.** Commencing

Monday Nov. 7th, '87.

Accompanied by a complete ORCHESTRA OF SEVEN PIECES.

10 and 20 CENTS. **25**

Reserved seats for sale Saturday, November 5th at T. J. HYDE & CO'S.

\$100. : WORTH : \$100.

—OF—

New Music and
Music Books

JUST RECEIVED.

PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW

Call and see

RODESCH,

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4 OPERA BLK

SPECIAL PRICE

—ON—

Men's Caps

THIS WEEK!

—AT—

CHARLEY'S

Hat Store

Overcoats, Men's Pants, and Everything in GENTS' WEAR.

CALL : AND : LOOK!

DISCLAIMING THE BOMBS.

ALL THE ANARCHISTS EXCEPT ENGEL
DENY ALL KNOWLEDGE

Of How Those Bombs Got Into Lingg's Cell—Parsons Says It's a Put-Up Job—Spies' Opinion of Lingg—An Early Morning Alarm—Another Bomb-Thrower—Preparing for Trouble—The Amnesty Movement and the Governor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Monday afternoon Mr. W. M. Salter, who has been working in company with H. D. Lloyd to secure the signatures of prominent citizens to a request for commutation of the sentence against the Anarchist, asked Spies to say plainly what he knew about the bombs found in Lingg's cell Sunday. Spies wrote the following, and to it were appended the signatures of Fielden and Schwab:

"MR. SALTER: It is useless for me and my friends to say that we had no knowledge of anything of the kind. No sane man would have bombs in his cell or countenance any such a thing in a cell—think of it—subject to search at any moment and at all times. The first intimation I received of the matter came from Sheriff Matson last evening. I could not believe it at first, and can hardly believe it now. I haven't spoken to Lingg for—I think—nine months. I don't know much of him, but I think that he is a monomaniac. Had only seen him once or twice before we were put together and charged with 'conspiracy.' I don't believe that a single one of the other prisoners had even as much as a suspicion, for, otherwise, they would undoubtedly have reasoned the man out of his folly. What use was he going to make of the shells? Throw them into the jail? What intention, what object could there have been in such an undertaking? I repeat no sane man would be capable of such a thing.

"Lingg, so far as I can judge him, seeks to be martyred, and, to be candid, would like the rest of us to go with him. Did he put those instruments into his cell so that they might be found? This is the question I have been asking myself. If he had them there for any purpose this is the only one that looks plausible to me. He wants to die, thinking thereby to help the cause of labor. But he wanted us to die also. Perhaps he thought that the best and surest way to bring this about was to place a few bombs in his cell. I have never met as peculiar a man as he is before in my life, and for almost a year I have considered him a monomaniac, and have had nothing to do with him.

"You ask me to condemn his action. It's useless to condemn the action of an irresponsible man. If any one holds us, or any one of us, responsible for Lingg's deeds, then I can't see why we shouldn't be held responsible for any mischief, whatsoever, committed in the world. And it has actually come to that. We are being made the scapegoats for everything. Very sincerely yours,
A. SPIES."

"In the above I concur fully.

MICHAEL SCHWAB."

"I also concur in the above statements.

S. FIELDEN."

A statement was also made by Fischer as follows: "I don't know what to think of it. I can not comprehend that Lingg intended to take the lives of the jail officials, who in every respect have treated us very kindly. Neither do I believe that Lingg wanted to commit suicide, because he possesses too much courage. The whole affair is a puzzle to me. May my fate be what it may, I shall be grateful to the jail officials for their kind treatment to the last."

The following concerning the bombs was written by Parsons:

"It is a mare's nest; a canard; a 'fake'; a put up job to create a sensation and manufacture prejudice. How in the world could bombs get into Lingg's cell unknown to those whose sole business it is to see that no such things get there? Incredible! They say these bombs found in Lingg's cell are seven inches long and an inch in diameter, and that there were four of them. There is no aperture in the wire gratings through which such missiles could get in. Or have the obliging guards at the inspection room been passing up bombs to Lingg's cell? Remember our cells were searched about three or four weeks ago, and the scrutiny redoubled since. Nothing was found then. While it was impossible for bombs to get to Lingg without the knowledge of the officials, it was not impossible for some of the many persons who have had ready access to his cell to put them there during his exercise hours, or to put them there Sunday morning after he was taken out of his cell. There are those in this community who would not hesitate a moment to put up such a job on the Anarchists. Lingg could have no use for bombs in jail. It would be simply impossible to get them without detection. Those bombs, if they really were found there, were put there by some one whose business it was to find them there. They could not get in his cell in any other way. This last 'find' of bombs is in keeping with the many other 'fakes' lately thrown upon the community. The story is too thin. It won't wash. Now, I don't impute a 'conspiracy' to the jail officials. I believe both Folz and Matson are honorable men. Such has at any rate been their treatment of myself."

Jailer Folz says he spoke to Lingg and accused him of knowing of the existence of the bombs in his cell, but Lingg insisted that he knew nothing whatever about them, and no arguments could induce him to make any other admission.

The most remarkable piece of literature yet developed in this case is a letter sent to the Amnesty association by an unknown signing himself "Bomb-Thrower," in which he says he is not an Anarchist nor a Socialist, but that he threw the bomb at the Haymarket out of revenge for being clubbed at the time of the street car troubles in 1885. This gave him a violent hatred of the police and he made the bomb and watched for an opportunity to use it, which did not come until the night of May 4, 1886. He had been watching the Desplaines street station that night, and when the police started for the meeting he ran before them and got behind some boxes, from whence he threw the bomb and then ran, escaping. He gloated over the reports of dead and wounded policemen, and generally makes himself out a very revengeful and bloodthirsty fellow. The letter is well written and the writer says he is not even a member of a trades union, nor, strictly, a laborer, or mechanic; nor does he intend giving himself up, but thinks the let-

ter should stay the hand of the law from taking the lives of seven innocent men.

To make sure that his letter reached the honest people he sent a message to The Herald stating what he had done.

The 200 officers of the central detail who have been on reserve duty at the Desplaines street station since Friday were roused up at 1:30 Monday morning, and two minutes later they were all dressed and armed with rifles. Word had just reached the station that men were drilling at Zepf's hall, where the armed section of the various Anarchist groups used to meet before the Haymarket explosion. An officer especially detailed to watch the hall saw a man hurrying along the sidewalk, hugging the buildings close and carrying a valise. At that early hour the appearance of a suspicious character near Zepf's hall on the heels of the early scare of the evening, was enough to cause this unknown party to be followed. He stole along softly until he came to the entrance of the hall; then he started up stairs. Here he was overhauled and the valise taken from him. It was the sound of men drilling on the floor overhead that caused the officer to communicate with the station. Lieut. Fitzpatrick got his men in marching order in a little while and a few minutes later they were at Zepf's hall. But it was deserted. Those in possession of the place before the police arrived lost no time in getting away. Who they were was not learned, but the remainder of the night an additional watch was put on the scene and kept there till daylight. The valise did not contain dynamite or explosive bombs, as the police thought, but was filled with Anarchist circulars and a lot of tickets for an entertainment to be given shortly for the benefit of the families of the convicted bomb-throwers.

Just before noon Engel was visited by Dr. J. L. Gray, assistant county attorney, to whom the Anarchist made a partial confession that he attempted suicide Saturday night. In addition to swallowing an ounce of laudanum, Engel said he took sixteen morphine pills Friday night. Dr. Gray was amazed at this intelligence, but understood why they proved ineffectual when Engel said he had the pills ever since he was brought to the jail. That was exactly a year and a half ago Sunday, and long since then the pills had ceased to have any active power. Engel said he swallowed the sixteen pills at a gulp late Friday night and walked his cell all day Saturday, expecting at any moment to fall down. When it grew toward night and the morphine had no effect he resolved to take the laudanum. After his friends left in the evening he poured out six or seven teaspoonfuls of the poison and tossed it off. Dr. Gray thinks the stuff was purchased in some cheap drug store, and that in consequence it was adulterated and a very poor article of its kind. That is why the laudanum didn't take effect, for if the drug were of the right quality half the quantity Engel swallowed would have been enough to kill him. The old man was made drowsy by the poison—that was all—and his loud breathing was what led to the discovery. At first he said he had been drinking whisky, but a single glance at the pupils in the man's eyes was enough to convince Dr. Gray he had swallowed opium in some form. Coffee was given him and he was made to exert himself and move about. The primary effect, such as it was, soon passed off and left the would-be suicide a little bit dazed. Monday he was sleepy and confused, and withal a bit talkative. When he found further concealment useless he told why he wanted to die. He'd rather die, he said, than go to the penitentiary for life, and he'd rather go off by way of poison than by the route ordained by the law.

In the afternoon when Dr. Gray left him he expressed the belief that he was going to die, but the doctor thought he was out of danger so far as the poison was concerned. The jail officials think he will make another attempt to take his life, and they wouldn't be at all surprised if the others did the same thing.

The Amnesty association had their tables and petitions on the street all day, but the crowds about the tables were small and names were signed slowly. It was evident that the tide of public sentiment, which had been running for a few days pretty strongly toward clemency for the Anarchists, had turned.

It was finally determined by the Amnesty association to take as many of the friends and relatives of the condemned to see the governor at Springfield as can make the journey. Mrs. Spies, mother of the Anarchist, will surely go, and it is not improbable that her husband will accompany her. Nina Van Zandt has not received an invitation from the Amnesty association or any other body to go. She is going just the same, unless she changes her plans. The wives of Schwab, Fielden, Fischer and Engel, and possibly their children, will be escorted by Chairman Oliver and Mrs. Ames. Mrs. Parsons has been invited to accompany the party with her pretty children, but she, like her husband is defiant, and she has declared that she never will ask for mercy. It is extremely doubtful if she will break her word. When George Schilling called at the Amnesty headquarters Monday evening August Spies, mother and sister were there, and both expressed a desire to see the governor.

Another effort was made to induce the judges of the state courts to sign the Anarchists' petition for commutation of sentence. No new names were secured, and it is hardly probable that any of the judges will sign.

The sensation caused by the find in Lingg's cell is so great that the police arrangements at first contemplated have given way to new ones, and it is now probable that the militia will be called out on the morning of the execution. The armories are under guard day and night, and preparations are being made to turn out if the authorities see fit to call on them to do so. By disposing of the militia in and about the jail, it will leave Chief Ebersold free to protect other points about town with the police.

The police guard is not confined to the city hall and the jail, but it extends to both the north and south side pumping-works and the fire-alarm office, where is located all the machinery for transmitting box alarms to the headquarters of the various engine companies. Last week somebody suggested to Mayor Roche that the friends of the seven men in jail might, if their efforts to procure mercy failed, attempt to fire the town, and the mayor at once issued the order which resulted in the present guards at the two pumping-stations and the fire-alarm office. There is a guard also at each of the First and Second regiment armories, but it is composed of militiamen and not of policemen.

A Springfield dispatch to The Herald gives an interview with Governor Oglesby. The

governor concludes some remarks about the condemned Anarchists as follows: "If nothing occurs to change my present intention, when I have heard the petition and reached a conclusion in the case, I will give it to the press at once, with any reason I may see fit to state. I know of no reason at present why I should not make my decision public as soon as it is reached. Circumstances may arise, of course, which will impel me to change my purpose. I do not expect, however, that such will be the case."

Preparations for Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Nov. 8.—Gen. J. N. Reece, brigade commander I. N. G., said Monday night that he expected trouble from all that he had heard, and was ready to move at a moment's notice. He said that it had been represented to him that the incendiary torch would be used in Chicago if the prisoners were executed, and that a riot might be the consequence. "These things," he added, "are being considered, and we are ready, you can depend upon that."

Gens. Vance and Reece held a long conference Monday night, the result of which was the ordering of two Springfield companies of the state militia into barracks.

A Cold Wave Out for an Airing.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—The signal office of this city reports that a cold wave is indicated for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota. The temperature will fall from 20 to 25 degrees in thirty-six hours. The minimum temperature will be reached on Wednesday morning.

"UNSER FRITZ" IN PERIL.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN DANGER FROM HIS THROAT.

MacKenzie and Other Eminent Physicians Summoned—Another Outbreak of Disease Lower Down and a Delicate Operation Probably Necessary—Virchow Hopeful—O'Brien Put on Bread and Water.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A consultation of physicians with Dr. MacKenzie over the case of Crown Prince Frederick William will take place at San Remo next Thursday. Prince William, son of the crown prince, will be present at the consultation.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Dr. MacKenzie telegraphed Monday night from San Remo relative to the crown prince's condition. "There is a recurrence of the growth lower down; an issuing unfavorable bulletins to-night."

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Deutscher Reichs Anzeiger (official) publishes a statement from Dr. MacKenzie to the effect that the crown prince's throat is worse, but that the patient is not in imminent danger. Drs. Schroeder and Krause have been ordered to San Remo to consult with the English physician. Prince William, son of the crown prince, has also left for San Remo.

The latest reports from San Remo state that Dr. MacKenzie has found a new growth in the prince's throat a half-inch below the ligaments of the glottis. A fresh operation by means of an incision in the throat will be necessary. This news causes a sensation throughout Germany, although no immediate danger is apprehended.

Emperor William and the royal family are greatly alarmed over the reports, and the emperor has summoned Professor Bergmann, the eminent surgeon, to confer with him about the prince's condition.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times prints the result of an interview which its Berlin correspondent secured with Professor Virchow in regard to the illness of the crown prince. Professor Virchow is positive that the growth discovered by Dr. MacKenzie is not fresh substance but a mere local inflammation which he says, however, is dangerous under certain conditions. Another specialist has been summoned to San Remo. Professor Virchow said that he saw no reason to abandon the hopeful prognosis which he formed when he was first consulted in regard to the prince's throat. It was not possible, the professor said, for new organic growth to appear in so short a time.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from San Remo from Dr. MacKenzie states that there is a renewal of the emission of pus from the prince's throat, and that a difficult and complicated surgical operation is necessary. The operation will consist in again cutting the larynx, and will be exceedingly delicate.

The Stripes or Bread and Water.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—The Freeman's Journal says that Messrs. O'Brien and Mandeville, at Tullamore prison, have been put on a diet of bread and water as a punishment for resisting the wearing of the prison garb.

Eight thousand people assembled outside Tullamore prison Sunday evening, accompanied by bands of music. They serenaded the prisoners with "God Save Ireland," and other patriotic songs. Mr. O'Brien appeared at the window of his cell, and waved his handkerchief. The most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

At a meeting of the corporation Monday Sexton proposed that the council adjourn out of respect to O'Brien. Sexton said the people were horrified at the reports of the barbarous treatment which the prisoner received at Tullamore, and that the government, failing to break his gallant spirit, was determined to take his life. Sexton's motion was adopted and the council adjourned.

Gladstone Defendant in a Libel Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Professor Stuart advises Gladstone to withdraw the accusations he has made against Col. Dopping for his conduct at evictions, and thus put an end to the libel suit which the latter has begun against the Grand Old Man.

A Generous Gift.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—The report is confirmed that Baron Hirsch has devoted £4,000,000 to the relief of distressed Jews, and to the assistance of the Jewish charities of Europe.

An Interesting Civil Service Fight.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Judge Donohue, of the supreme court, has granted John J. O'Brien's application to compel the police commissioners to place him first on the eligible list of candidates for the office of chief of the bureau of elections. Judge Donohue does not write an opinion for the reason, he says, that Judge Lacombe (now of the United States district court), then corporation counsel, decided in 1884 that election officers in office should be exempt from examination for reappointment, and unless the corporation counsel appeals from this decision a mandamus will issue. Mr. O'Brien has held

the office of chief of the bureau for fifteen years. He recently underwent a civil service examination with a view to reappointment and obtained the highest number of points, but three ex-soldiers who came next in the score were given preference.

An Appeal for Ireland.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Treasurer O'Reilly, of the Irish National league, has sent out an appeal for money to keep up the agitation in Ireland. He says money is absolutely necessary immediately, and proposes to "rear a monument of individual names as an expression of popular belief" in the justness of the claims of Ireland to independence. Each contributor is requested to give his name and address, and a certificate of honorary membership will be sent in return. The roll of names is to be sent when completed to Ireland.

Chicago Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—At the billiard tournament Monday Hatley beat Matthews 200 to 167, the latter having five points given him, Hatley beginning with 55 and Matthews 90, and playing to 200. Gallagher and Donovan then played, Gallagher beginning with 40 points and Donovan with 90. Gallagher won—200 to 173. Schafer then played Catton, giving him 40 points and beat him—200 to 155, and Slosson and Ives closed the day's play, Ives having 90 points start. He won—200 to 161. There was no brilliant playing.

United Labor Gets the Inspector.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Referee Stetson, to whom was referred the question whether the United Labor or Progressive Labor party should have a representative on the election board, decided Saturday in favor of the former. When the case came up Monday for confirmation before Judge Van Brunt, Attorney Wakeman, for the Progressives, made an argument against confirmation. The court, however, confirmed Stetson's decision and the United Labor party gets the inspector.

Another Coal Complication.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Nov. 8.—The Knights of Labor coal shifters at Bridgeport have refused to handle Lehigh coal, and a blockade is threatened there. This will increase the coal famine here and in the region.

A CRASH ON THE ERIE.

Loss of One Life and Injury to a Number of Passengers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Express train No. 42 bound east on the Erie railway was run into from behind by accommodation train No. 23 near Secaucus at 7 o'clock Monday evening. John Donnelly, a telegraph lineman, who was riding home to Jersey City after his day's work on the line, was instantly killed and a dozen passengers on the express were more or less injured. Among them were Miss Bellman, of Passaic, arm broken and general bruises; Miss Kellogg, face badly cut; William Donohue, of Paterson, face and head lacerated; James Walton, right leg and foot crushed; Charles Rogers, of West Rutherford, ribs fractured; George Warner, bruised about body.

The engine of the rear train crashed through the last car of the express, and the injured were all in this car. The baggage car of the accommodation was also telescoped and Donnelly was killed in this car. The engineer of the rear train, Jake Berry, escaped by jumping before the collision, as did also the baggage man. The fireman was knocked insensible, but not seriously injured.

Berry claims that no signals were out for the express and that he was on his right time and had waited twelve minutes for the express to get out of the way. The cause of the accident is not exactly known, but was probably due to a mix-up of tracks owing to repairs at the Hackensack bridge.

A ST. LOUIS BANK IN TROUBLE,

Because a Director Fails in His Millinery Business—The Doors Closed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The doors of the Fifth National bank were closed Monday afternoon. There was a run on the bank in the morning, which resulted in the closing until securities held by the institution could be realized on. The immediate cause of the rush is supposed to be the failure of the wholesale millinery establishment of Rosenthal & Co. last week, I. B. Rosenthal being one of the directors of the Fifth National bank. The bank is believed to be heavily involved. The capital stock of the bank was \$500,000, and the deposits are upward of \$1,000,000.

The bank had to meet a heavy run Friday, and as the depositors continued to withdraw their funds Monday, the bank closed its doors a few minutes before 1 o'clock. Henry Overholtz, formerly mayor of this city, is president, and C. C. Creel is cashier. Mr. Overholtz has been sick for some time, and the management has been entirely in the hands of the directors, some of whom now appear to be quite heavily indebted to the bank. The failure affects several firms in this city to some degree, and three concerns whose names have not transpired are reported to be crippled. It is claimed that depositors will be paid in full. Within the last month the stock of the bank has been sold at 105 and Monday morning it found a ready market at 95.

GEORGIA JACKSON STRIKES BACK.

He Makes Some Vigorous Comments on Thurman's Speech.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Gen. Henry R. Jackson has made the following statement: The statements which Judge Thurman is reported to have made about me at Columbus, Ohio, to the effect that Grover Cleveland recalled me from my mission to Mexico, and his intimation that I was recalled because I got too drunk there to be of any use, are utterly false and destitute of the slightest foundation in fact. I was not recalled except at my own request. I resigned of my own volition, without suggestion from any one, for reasons perfectly satisfactory to myself. My resignation thus tendered was not accepted for months. Judge Thurman further states that "the president and the Democratic party have no more malignant enemy in the United States" than I. This is equally false. I have too high a respect for Judge Thurman's character to doubt that he will be quick to correct these gross misrepresentations, which, if he made them at all, I can not believe he would have knowingly made. Yours very truly,
HENRY R. JACKSON.

BARGAINS

BARGAINS!

Sixty | 60 | Sixty

OVERCOATS,

To Be Closed Out At \$5 Each

Don't Fail to See them.

Largest Line Underwear Ever Shown in Dixon.

BOY'S KNEE PANTS AT 25 CENTS.

JAMES H. TODD

J. V. & J. B. THOMAS.

Agents for the

LEADING FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Office No. 4, Opera Block,

SECOND FLOOR, DIXON, ILL.

A Fine New Line

—OF—

Solid and Plated "Silver" Ware!

JUST RECD.

All goods warranted by the Company, to give full satisfaction, and will be sold as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

THEO. RUST;

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET, DIXON, ILL.

JUST RECEIVED

The largest stock of

CANNED GOODS

Ever received in DIXON.

PEACHES, RED RASPBERRIES, BLACK RASPBERRIES, PEARLS, GREEN GAGES, BLACKBERRIES, EGG PLUMS, CHERRIES, GRATES PINEAPPLE, SLICE PINEAPPLE, APRICOTS.

CAN CORN, CAN STRING BEANS, CAN LIMA BEANS, CAN TOMATOES, CAN SUCCOTASH, CAN CORN.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

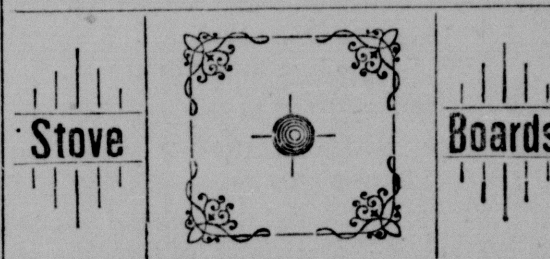
Call and get prices before buying Elsewhere.

C. C. GODFREY,

Dixon, Ill.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD, FOR HEATING AND COOKING, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES.



Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Roofing and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES.



M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

HAVE WE A POMPEII?

PROFESSOR CUSHMAN THINKS HE HAS DISCOVERED ONE.

Interesting Archaeological Researches in Arizona—A Ruined City's Outlines Traced and a Great Volcanic Disaster Evolved Therefrom—Relics of the Age of Bone and Stone Dug Up.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—A correspondent in The Post, writing from Tucson, A. T., says that some very important discoveries concerning prehistoric races have been made during the past year by Professor Frank Cushman, who has charge of an exploring expedition in the Salt River valley in southern Arizona. The remains of an ancient city were found. Investigation showed that the city extended out in all directions from a palace or temple. The foundations of many of the houses had been exposed, many of them consisting of but a single room; but now and then there would be one of larger and more ample proportions, and in most of these larger ones there had been found burial vaults and skeletons. Two thousand of these skeletons had been exhumed. There was a general burial ground where the dead seemed to have been thrown in promiscuously.

Large quantities of pottery were found in the tombs and dwellings. The finer pieces were of many different shades, but were all of light color, with black markings and figures, reminding one greatly of ancient Egyptian pottery. The inferior specimens look much like that made by the Arizona Indians of to-day. No iron, copper or metal instruments of any kind have been found, but great quantities of stone axes, stone pestles and mortars, bone needles and knives and other such materials as belong to the stone age. But the skill with which these articles were made was far superior to that shown by the Indians found in America by the whites.

Mr. Cushman had found a good deal of wheat and barley and other grain, all of it in a charred and blackened condition, and he had also traced several canals and had found the ruins of a large reservoir, so that he had no doubt that extensive irrigation had been carried on, and that all the valley had been under cultivation. He thinks there must have been a population of at least 25,000 in the ruined city he was exploring, and that most of the inhabitants lived by cultivating the soil of the surrounding country.

Mr. Cushman thinks that these ancient dwellers "suffered from some great calamity like the inhabitants of Herculaneum and Pompeii. It was probably an earthquake. I have found skeletons under the walls of houses lying as if the walls had suddenly fallen upon the person and crushed him to death. They were no doubt a religious people, and strongly superstitious, so that they saw in the calamity that befell them a warning to seek some other abode. They probably moved south, and it may have been their descendants that the Spaniards found in Mexico. They were certainly equal in intelligence and general advancement to the Aztecs."

Specimens of the houses and implements have been gathered for the Smithsonian institution, in the interest of which the investigation has been conducted.

The Crow Trouble All Over.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—The following telegram has been received by Secretary Lamar, dated "Crow Agency, M. T., Nov. 7, 1887," and signed by Inspector Armstrong: "Refractory Indians all delivered and in guard-house but one. He will be delivered to-night. The leader was killed in skirmish yesterday. Balance of Crows in camp, quiet and submissive. No more trouble need be feared. The Crows will be peaceable and contented in future. The whole matter has been well managed and successfully terminated by troops. Gen. Ruger agrees with me in the suggestion that the prisoners be sent to Fort Snelling at once and held until further disposition is decided upon."

An Appointment from Minnesota.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, was appointed United States consul at Asuncion, Monday.

A Night-Watchman's Predicament.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—About 4:30 Sunday morning as Charles T. Adams, a fireman, was passing I. I. McNutt's factory on Wareham street, he heard groans from some one on the inside of the building. He found the night-watchman, Eli Doyle, 52 years old, lying at the foot of the back stairs on the second floor of the building in a semi-conscious condition, and terribly burned about the face and body. As soon as he was able to talk he stated that about 12:15 o'clock he had started in his round through the house, and had fallen down the stairs, striking on his face, rendering him insensible and overturning the lamp. His clothes caught fire, and being unable to move he had lain there over two hours suffering the tortures of the slow fire that had gradually burned all the clothing from the upper part of his body.

New Enterprises for One Week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following is a summary showing the progress of the manufacturing industries of the country, including incorporated companies, buildings, etc., as reported to The New York New Enterprises, newspaper, for the week ending Nov. 5: Buildings costing over \$5,000 each, 95—\$2,680,225; bridges, 13—\$142,000; churches, 51—\$551,000; electric light companies and new plants, 10—\$605,000; gas companies, 7—\$4,310,000; manufacturing companies, 101—\$10,514,000; mills, factories, etc., 47—\$538,000; mining companies, 15—\$12,197,000; railroads and extensions, 15—\$21,810,100; water-works, 7—\$1,125,000.

She'll Be Money Out of Pocket.

STILLWATER, Minn., Nov. 8.—The Transfer company here commenced laying track on a short extension of their system Monday morning. When they neared the property of Mrs. Rhiner that lady and her family came out and located themselves on their property and defied the men to remove them. The tracklayers cut rails and laid up to the line of the property in dispute and retired. The matter will probably be adjudged in the courts in a few days.

Compromised at Fifty Per Cent.

ST. PAUL, Neb., Nov. 8.—A meeting of the creditors of Rood & Maxwell, whose failure was the cause of the embarrassment of the

Third National bank, was held Monday morning. Twenty-four creditors were present, representing over two-thirds of the amount of liabilities. The creditors accepted a proposition to pay off all obligations at 50 cents on the dollar, with good secured paper, to fall due in twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months.

Fire Among School Furniture.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The building occupied by the Osgood Manufacturing company, at Pennock, about six miles from Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire Monday night, together with the entire contents. Loss, \$60,000; ample insurance. The company was engaged in the manufacture of school furniture and folding-beds. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THOSE WISCONSIN DENS.

What Governor Rusk Thinks of the Stories About Them.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—Governor Rusk was interviewed during his visit here Monday in regard to northern dives. "The work of cleaning them out is going forward in a satisfactory manner," he said.

"Were the stories published in relation to them true?"

"There might have been truth in some of them, especially that in relation to brutalities practiced, but most of them were greatly exaggerated. All those stories published about the entrapping of innocent girls into the dens were without foundation in fact."

"Don't you think innocent girls might have been lured there?"

"No, I do not. Not a single one. All the women who went up there—so the men whom I had working on the case inform me—were low women before they went, and knew exactly where they were going."

Chamberlain Is with Us.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the special commissioner appointed by the British government to confer with the Washington City authorities over the Canadian fish-fry, arrived here Monday on the Etruria and took quarters at the Brevoort. He refuses to talk politics or diplomacy, saying he left political questions in England where they belong, and, of course, can not discuss in advance the questions he has come to talk especially with the American authorities about. He laughs at the reports that he is accompanied by detectives.

Forest Fires in the Hills and Bottoms.

ANNA, Ill., Nov. 8.—For the past week disastrous fires have been raging in the hill regions, the woods and bottom lands of this section. Much valuable timber fencing and even farm buildings have been burned. The woods in the vicinity of Villa Ridge and the bottom lands of Cache, in Alexander county are also burning, the latter fires having been started by camp movers. The long continued drought has made everything as dry as tinder. The loss will be heavy.

Chicago Boodleers Have Twenty Days.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—In the cases of the convicted boodle county commissioners and ex-commissioners of this county, Judge Jamieson overruled the motion for an arrest of judgment, and sentenced the six men to the state penitentiary for two years each. The prisoners will now appeal their case to the appellate court, remaining in jail until that tribunal shall pronounce its decision. Twenty days is allowed for this.

See Here, Now, Joe.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 8.—The Daily Star publishes the following: "It is reported that in Boone county the forest fires have caused such an unnatural heat in the atmosphere that the trees are budding and putting out new leaves and blossoms. In places where the fires have been raging the thermometer marked 90 degrees."

Why They Shot Those Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Pattersonville says that the town is quiet and that a large number of negroes, who are a majority of the population, have left the place in consequence of the affair of Saturday. The shooting of four white men on Phair's plantation aroused the authorities and they decided to search the town for arms, and at the same time arrest several prominent colored men, who it is said had threatened to burn the town. As the troops entered the town they met the negroes standing in a body. Hot words followed, and the sheriff's posse fired into the crowd, killing four negroes. After the shooting the negroes fled to the woods and the posse took possession of the town, which they are still holding.

Gen. Millen in America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Gen. F. F. Millen arrived Sunday on the steamship Edam. He said he had no knowledge of the alleged dynamite plot discovered by the London police. He knew Dennehy, and had great respect for him. He could not imagine who Cohen was. Melville he did not know at all, nor any of the others alleged to be in the plot. He believed the whole story was an invention intended to help the British government in attaining its ends. He had been abroad for two purposes only, namely, to try and sell the French government a patent shell in which he is interested and to arrange with Gen. Blanco, of Venezuela, a scheme of Irish emigration to that country.

He Located the Leak.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Nov. 8.—While workmen were closing up the Powell gas well Monday, under the direction of Contractor J. D. Walsh, and in the presence of City Solicitor Keppel and Hon. J. Rex, there was a leak discovered which could not be located, so Director Keppel struck a match, when there followed an explosion, burning all three of the gentlemen horribly about the face, neck, and hands, but it is thought none of them are fatally hurt, although Solicitor Keppel may lose both eyes.

Sitting Bull on the Crow Difficulty.

PIERRE, D. T., Nov. 8.—Douglas Cartin, issue clerk at the Cheyenne agency, came in Monday and reports that Sitting Bull is on a visit at Cheyenne, accompanied by some sixty of his people. The old chief had been advised of the Crows' outbreak, and freely expressed his opinion. He says the Crows have bad hearts, made so by pale-faces. The old Sioux warrior will not incite the young braves of his tribe to take the war path, but urges them to remain at home.

Revoking Their Quarantines.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8.—Governor Oglesby has received official notification that

the governor of Kansas has revoked the quarantine restrictions against the Union Stock yards at Chicago. He was also notified by the state veterinarian of Dakota that the territory will revoke its quarantine within a brief period.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.

Following were the board of trade quotations to-day: Wheat—No. 2 November, opened 72½¢, closed 72½¢; December, opened and closed 73¢; January, opened 73½¢, closed 73½¢. Corn—No. 2 November, opened 41½¢, closed 41¢; December, opened and closed 41¢; January, opened 41½¢, closed 41½¢. Oats—No. 2 November, opened 33½¢, closed 33½¢; December, opened 33½¢, closed 33½¢; January, opened 33½¢, closed 33½¢. Pork—January, opened \$12.50, closed \$12.50; February, opened \$12.70, closed \$12.70; March, opened \$13.15, closed \$13.10. Lard—November, opened \$6.42½, closed \$6.40.

Live stock—The Union stock yards report the following prices: Hogs—Market opened active and firm at Saturday's prices; light grades, \$4.25 @ 4.45; rough packing, \$4.25 @ 4.35; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.35 @ 4.70. Cattle—Market fairly active; desirable grades 10¢ higher; poor to best native steers averaging 95¢ to 1.70 pounds, \$2.65 @ 3.30, principally at \$3.75 @ 4.60; native butchers' stock, \$1.25 @ 2.50; stockers and feeders, \$1.75 @ 3.00; range cattle, \$2.00 @ 3.50. Sheep—Market strong at 10¢ advanced for desirable mutton sheep; natives, \$2.00 @ 4.20; Texans and westerns, \$2.50 @ 3.80.

Produce: Butter—Fancy creamery, 23 @ 25¢ per lb.; fancy dairy, 17 @ 19¢; packing stock, 13¢. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 17½¢ @ 18¢ per doz; ice house, 10½¢ @ 17¢. Poultry—Chickens, 6¢ per lb.; ducks, 7¢ @ 8¢; turkeys, 6½¢ @ 7¢; geese, \$5.00 @ 6.00 per doz. Potatoes—65 @ 75¢ per bu. Apples—Fair to good, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per bbl. Cranberries—\$7.00 @ 8.00 per bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Wheat—Steady; No. 1 red state 88 @ 90¢; No. 2 do, 84½¢; No. 2 red winter November, 87½¢; do December, 87½¢. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 53½¢; do November, 52½¢; do December, 52½¢. Oats—Dull; No. 1 white state, 37 @ 38¢; No. 2 do, 35 @ 36¢; No. 2 mixed November, 33¢. Rye—Dull and nominal. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; old mess, \$13.50; new do, \$14.00 @ 14.25. Lard—December, \$6.67; January, \$6.73.

Live Stock: Cattle—Firm and higher, with an early clearance; common to prime native steers, \$3.50 @ 5.10 per 100 lbs; extra do, \$5.20 @ 5.30; range cattle, \$3.50 @ 3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Dull for all sorts, and especially weak for common and inferior sheep; sheep, \$2.40 @ 4.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, \$4.75 @ 6.40. Hogs—Steady; live hogs, \$4.80 @ 5.00.

A FRAGRANT SUBJECT.

Peppermint Oil, Where It is Grown How Distilled and Whither Shipped.

"The speculators are at work again," said a wholesale druggist when shown a dispatch from Lyons, N. Y., stating that there are over 200,000 pounds of peppermint oil in Wayne county, and in consequence the price is lower than at any time in the past thirty years.

"Peppermint is a small crop compared with wheat or corn," he continued, "and it is grown on a small territory, Wayne county, in this state, producing nearly all the peppermint oil that is used in the world. These facts make it a tempting field for speculation."

"How do the speculators operate?" They begin just as that dispatch indicates: first, by saying that there is a large quantity of oil held over from last year, which is not true; then they overstate the amount on hand, and finally they clinch the matter by saying that only \$1.80 a pound is offered. That price may be offered, but the farmers who produce the oil are too sharp to sell at less than \$2.50 a pound, and they will hold it and beat the speculators at their own game."

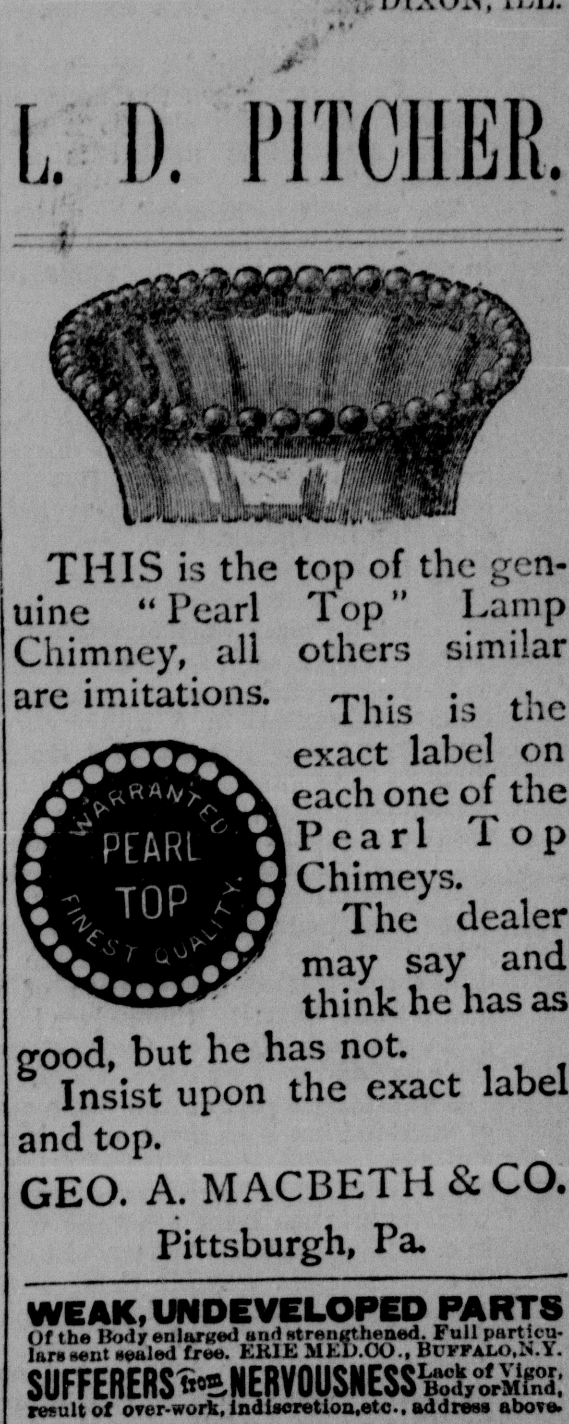
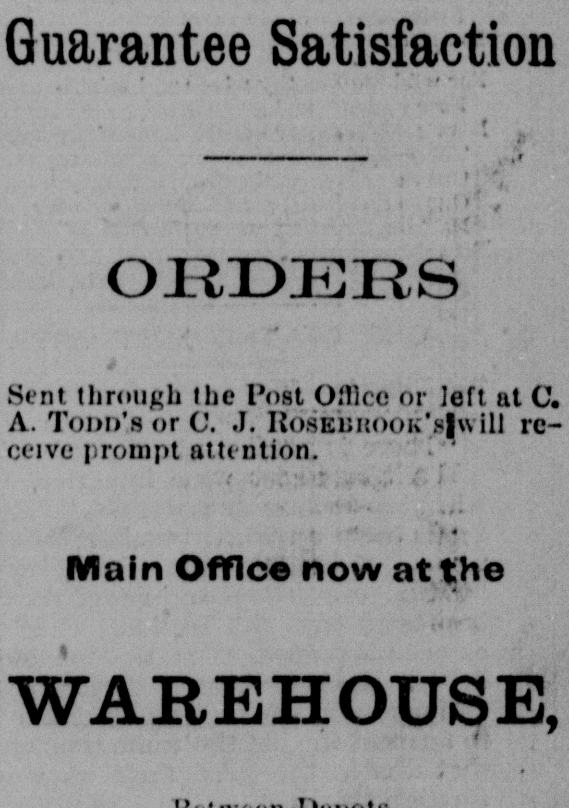
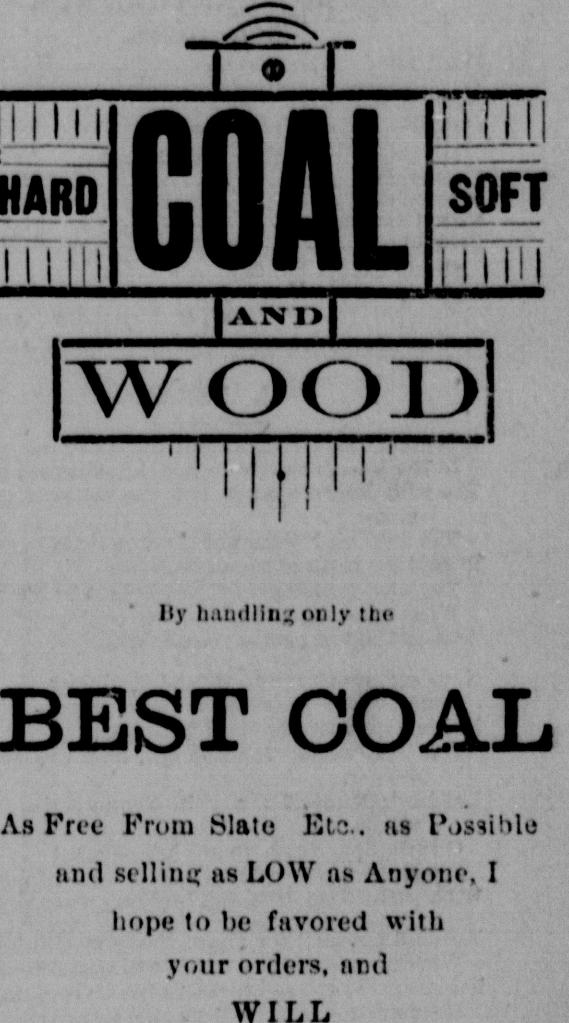
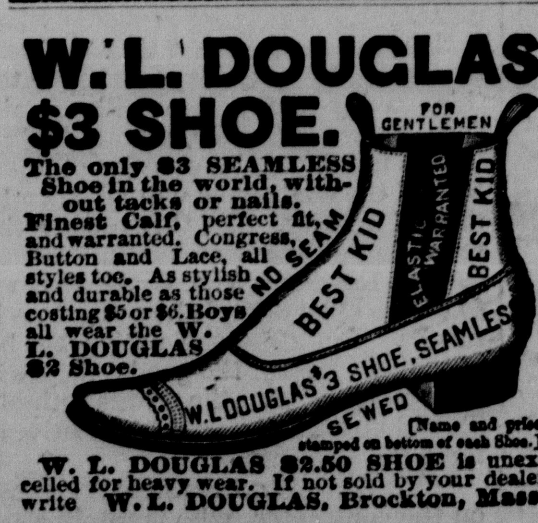
"Why is not more of it raised?" "The mint requires peculiar soil and special care is needed both in the raising of the plant and the distilling of the oil. The crop is grown on land that is moist and has a rich, sandy loam. The mint is planted in furrows thirty inches apart, and while growing requires a great deal of cultivation, as every weed has to be kept out. Otherwise the oil would not be good. When full grown and in bloom it is cut with a scythe and hauled to the still as soon as it is wilted."

"Large steam tubs with tightly fitting covers are used to hold the mint, which is tramped down thoroughly. The steam is turned on at the bottom, and, passing upward through the mass of mint, vaporizes the oil and carries it out through a pipe at the top. This pipe carries the steam and oil into a spiral worm or cooler surrounded by cold water. Here the steam is condensed into water and the oil settles on top of it. Both now pass to a receiving tank, which has an overflow pipe running from the bottom up nearly to a level with the top. The object of this is to draw off the water from the bottom and leave the oil to be dipped from the top. The oil is as clear in color as the best kerosene. It is packed in tin cans for shipment and is sent all over the United States, and considerable of it goes abroad."

"Is there none raised in Europe?" "Yes, Germany produces a little, but we send more to Germany than Germany raises, and we furnish not only England and France, but Russia and Austria as well. The greatest use for it is in confectionery. Peppermint lozengers are eaten from one end of the globe to the other, and you can form some idea of the quantity of them made from the fact that \$150,000 worth of the oil is used every year to flavor them."—New York Mail and Express.

A Fervid Jury Address.

Capt. Ben Brown was an attorney for several years after the war. In interrogating witnesses, if his client had been a soldier, he would never fail to bring out that fact, and in his speech to the jury he, with fervid emphasis, would exclaim that his client "had breathed the red flame of battle." Once when he got off his winning piece of oratory, the attorney on the other side met him as follows: "Ah, gentlemen of the jury, my client has been a soldier, too. He has not only breathed the red flame of battle, but he has combed grape and cannister from his gory locks." Capt. Brown was never afterward known to allude to the flame breathing.—The Argonaut.



RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express, 3:10 A. M. A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A. M. C
" 4, Denver " 10:57 A. M. A
" 2, Marshall Ex., arrive 2:05, leave 2:20 P. M. C

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express, 2:30 A. M. A
" 1, Marshall Ex., arrive 12:25, leave 12:45 P. M. C
" 3, Denver Express, 3:42 P. M. A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P. M. C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 84, 7:47 A. M., bet'n Sterling and Turner. C
" 88, 1:52 P. M., " Clinton and Creston. A
" 74, 9:07 P. M., " Cortland. A

WEST BOUND.

No. 87, 5:40 A. M., between Dixon and Clinton. F
" 73, 12:45 P. M., " Cortland " C
" 75, 3:00 P. M., " Turner and Sterling. C
" 77, 5:34 P. M., " " " C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.
H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger, 11:05 A. M.
Passenger, 3:15 P. M.
New Passenger, 5:57 P. M.
Freight, 6:30 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger, 2:15 P. M.
Passenger, 1:30 A. M.
New Passenger, 6:15 P. M.
Freight, 6:30 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.
*Daily except Monday.
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

A MOOD.

It is good to strive against wind and rain.
In the keen, sweet weather that autumn brings.
The wild horse shakes not the drops from his mane.
The wild bird flicks not the wet from her wings.
In gladder fashion than I toss free
The mist-dulled gold of my bright hair's flag,
What time the winds on their heel wings lag,
And all the tempest is friends with me.

None can reach me to wound or cheer;
Sound of weeping and sound of song—
Neither may trouble me: I can hear
But the winds' loud laugh, and the sibilant,
strong,
Lulled rush out of the rain through the sapless
weeds.

O rare, dear days, ye are here again!
I will woo ye as maidens are wooed of men—
With oaths forgotten and broken creeds!

Ye shall not lack for the sun's fierce shining—
With the gold of my hair I will make ye glad;
For your bloom, red flowers give no repining—
Here are my lips: will ye still be sad?
Comfort ye, comfort ye, days of cloud,
Days of shadow, of wrath, of blast—
I who love ye am come at last.
Laugh to welcome me! cry aloud!

For wild am I as thy winds and rains—
Free to come and go as they:
Love's moon sways not the tides of my veins;
There is no voice that can bid me stay.
Out and away on the drenched, brown leaf!
Out to the great, glad heart of the year!
Nothing to grieve for, nothing to fear;
Fetterless, lawless, a maiden free!
—Amelle Rives in Harper's.

ONE OF THE LOST ARTS.

The Ingenious Way in Which Wine Is Kept from Fermenting.

"There is some unfermented wine," said a West street wine importer, "that will keep as long as is desired."

"Is there anything peculiar about the method of keeping it?"

"Oh, yes. The pure juice of the grape is pressed into the bottles. Then some olive oil is poured in at the top of each bottle. This effectually excludes the air, and none can work down into the wine to ferment it. At the same time any air that was in the juice finds its way up through the oil."

"But one would suppose the oil would flow into the glass when the bottle was put in use."

"That is prevented by sopping up the oil with cotton when the bottle is uncorked. The cotton absorbs it little by little. All that is needed is a little patience."

The reporter mentioned the matter to a doctor of divinity noted for his researches in ancient history and the manners and customs of nations.

"That is a real discovery," said he. "That is one of the lost arts that Wendell Phillips did not mention in his celebrated lecture. This art of keeping unfermented wine was practiced by the Egyptians many years before Christ. But it was lost. It has now been rediscovered and is coming into general use."—New York Mail and Express.

Brain Power of Womanhood.

But before we can form any opinion as to the fitness of their sex to produce half a dozen immortals in a millennium we must first ask if historic and social influences have produced a generation of womanly precursors, and a group of women of talent, out of which the missing immortal might have emerged. It does not quite settle the question to say, what is no doubt true, that if women had stronger brains they might have produced both. The brains both of men and women exercise themselves habitually upon such stuff as the customs of their age and race set before them.

An enormous part of the brain power of mankind has been spent, or wasted, in smiting the Philistines hip and thigh; an enormous part of the brain power of womanhood has been spent, or wasted, in cajoling Samson. But the victories of Samson pave the way for those of Saul, and the victories of Saul lay the foundations of the throne of Solomon. The daughters of Delilah found no dynasty, though they help to upset a good many. In other words, by following the fashion which required men to fight, the men on

the winning side may drift into social and political relations favorable to the growth of civilization, while the primitive division of labor, which confined woman to the tent or homestead, cut them off, as a class, from the educational influences of power and free association with powerful equals. Here and there a woman of exceptional capacity and position might appear by chance among the rulers of men, but the opportunity would be owing to her connection by birth or marriage with the privileged class, and would make no opening for others of her sex.—Nineteenth Century.

Old Patent Medicine Men.

I was asking an old druggist recently what had become of the patent medicine men who advertised their wares so extensively forty years ago. There was old Dr. Jacob Townsend's sarsaparilla, Mme. Zedee Porter's balsam, Brandreth's pills, and others whom I have forgotten. Dr. Townsend made a mint of money, went deep into real estate speculations in this city and was forced into bankruptcy. Mrs. Porter sold out her business for \$100,000 and made herself comfortable. The Brandreth live up in Westchester county and are wealthy. The old time advertisers of these patent wares made less of a "rush" than their successors, but managed to "get there all the same." The greatest crash in this line came to Walker, the vinegar bitters man, whose wife at one time cut a magnificent dash in Central park with her gold plated harness, and who erected a town building and library in his native town in Massachusetts.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Record.

A Body for the Work.

When we have ascertained what the conditions are that produce these differences in man that together make a class or type, we shall be able to produce that class or type, and we shall also be able to tell what type of body is best suited for a given occupation and for residence in a given country. Then we shall train men so that we shall no longer send them into occupations with types of body unfitted for the conditions of that occupation, and consequently we shall be spared the misery and loss of those numerous breakdowns from unsuitability of type that are now daily brought before us.—G. W. Hambleton.

A kind of peat moss belonging to the sphagni, which is indigenous in many parts of Russia and Siberia, is successfully used as a deodorizer.

THE MEXICAN HAMMOCK.

How it is Made, and Attendant Peculiar Circumstances.

"Snug pile of hammocks, isn't it?" asked a down town importer of a reporter, pointing to a stack of bales on the sidewalk in front of his place.

"Yes, rather. What are they? Mexican seagrass?"

"Sea nonsense! Hammocks are not made of seagrass any more than floor matting is. These are Mexican hammocks, but they are made from the fiber of the henique plant, a species of cactus that flourishes in the state of Yucatan. All Mexican hammocks are made there, and more hammocks are exported from there than from any other place in the world."

"How are they made?" asked the reporter.

"They are made entirely by hand and with primitive implements," continued the dealer. "With a couple of straight poles, a home made shuttle, a thin slab of native zapoli wood, and a pile of henique leaves the Indian of Yucatan is prepared to accept contracts for hammocks by the piece, dozen or hundred. The poles are placed a certain distance apart, according to the length of the hammock to be made. The thin slab of wood is rapidly fashioned with the aid of a small machete into a tonkas or stripper. By the aid of this tonkas the fiber of the thick, fleshy henique leaf, which is a species of cactus, is denuded of its covering, and a wisp of hatchkill or rasped fiber is the result."

"The hatchkill is bleached in the sun and then becomes sossil. These are then separated into small heaps, containing about the same number of fibers. When the entire supply on hand is thus laid out the operator takes up the fibers, and with a dexterous roll between the palm of the hand and the knee transforms them into heavy cords or kuns, as the natives call them."

"Out of this cord the hammocks are made. The cord is wound around the two poles which have been planted in the ground and the work is turned over to the women. They, with their wide shuttles, accomplish the balance of the task in a remarkably rapid and thorough manner. When a pile has accumulated the contractor comes around and gathers them up."

"The relations between the operator and contractor are very peculiar," said the dealer, "and would exist nowhere else in the world. In order to get the hammocks necessary for his trade the contractor must often pay for them three months in advance, as it is only when the natives owe money that they will consent to work. In order to get a chance to owe this money the native will promise to furnish the contractor, whom he knows, with a number of hammocks at a certain time if the contractor will advance him a sum of money. On this money the enterprising native can live in idleness for several months. The contractor agrees to this. If he doesn't he can get no hammocks. But once the native has bound himself to supply the goods they will be forthcoming at the time stipulated. Should death intervene, his relatives perform the contract."

"But this advance system is a sore drain on the contractor, who is rarely a person of large capital. He must of necessity

accommodate the natives, and he needs outside help to do so. This help he obtains in the shape of advances from the merchants in Merida, to whom he turns over the hammocks he secures at a considerable advance over the amount they have cost him. These Merida merchants in turn send the goods to their New York correspondents.

"The hammocks are carefully sorted in Merida before they are baled for shipment to the United States, which absorbs almost the entire production. Last year it amounted to nearly \$50,000. All the districts of Yucatan produce a greater or lesser quantity of hammocks, but the Tixcoco district is by far the largest producer, sending out, it is calculated, every year as many as the balance of the state put together. The finest specimens of the hammock maker's art, however, come from Chemax. But few of these ever find their way to the United States. They are so eagerly sought after at home that there is no necessity for sending them away, especially as good prices are realized on the ground."

"Hammock making in Yucatan is evidently a very old art," concluded the dealer. "While on a visit there some years ago I found hammock hooks and beams in nearly all the ruins of the grand prehistoric cities which lie buried in the forests. Of their history and the history of the races which peopled the sea cities all trace has been lost, but the interesting little flirtations which originate and are carried on in the cozy retreat of the hammock of today I doubt not had their prototypes many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years ago in the forests of Yucatan, for evidently the Yucatanians of those days all swung in hammocks."—New York Evening Sun.

Saponification and Scrubbing.

There are bath fanatics who ignorantly think that life without an epidermis is the only desirable form of existence. The raptures of saponification and of scrubbing are all very well as a luxury, though the injunctions of the Roman thermae were better, because the oil used after the bath supplied some protection to the abraded skin. But the fury of tubbing is only for the strong, and even the strong, if they practice their rites in a malarious country, have been observed to sicken sooner than those who have contented themselves with cleansing, and have not gone on to excoarication.—Dr. Titus Munson Coan in Harper's.

Average New England Man.

What the average New England man of birth and breeding is today it is not altogether pleasant to contemplate. He is usually neither fish, flesh nor good red herring. Thoroughly un-American, and only hybrid English, French or Italian, as his European wanderings have happened to affect him, he is physically fragile, nervous and refined to the point of femininity. Mentally he is a victim of over-culture and has lost all grasp of matter in his concern as to manner, caring less for ideas than for correct expression, and, while the scion of a young people, jaded, blasé and satiated.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Nearly 200 kinds of gold filling are now made for teeth.

Secret of Good Horsemanship.

"A fellow learns a good deal about driving here," sarcastically growled an old turfman, "when he stands about the curb looking at the dudes and the coachman. See that fellow," pointing at a young man driving a high stepping horse. "Why he is not fit to hold the reins over a poodle dog. Now, it may be style to drive with the left hand, but you never saw a horseman do it. He knows that it is unsafe. The only way to handle a horse is with a rein in each hand. When I rode racehorses I never let either hand off the rein. I can send a horse along with my spurs, and I could, in my time, make a finish that would break some of the 'jocks' of today. The secret of good horsemanship is to have complete control over the animal, and this cannot be done except by being able to use the reins in an instant. I know this left handed business is English, but I have yet to find the Englishman who can ride better than the Yankee."—Buffalo News.

Contagion in the Laundry.

Dr. Russell, medical officer of Glasgow, says that during the past ten years over a million of articles (from persons affected with every kind of contagion known in this country) have passed through the Glasgow laundry, and that he has never known a case of interchanged disease, although the women engaged in the laundry have occasionally suffered from handling the linen before the boiling process.—Boston Budget.

Give Them A Chance.

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat, and nose, and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain. 905 998y1nleow

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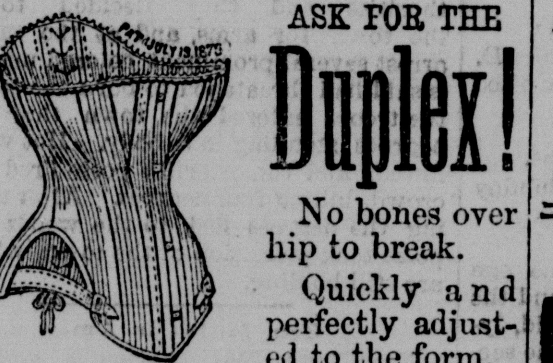
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